

**A TRANSITIVITY ANALYSIS ON WRITTEN NEWS ARTICLES ABOUT
KIM JONG NAM MURDER ISSUED BY TIME.COM ON FEBRUARY 14th
UNTIL MARCH 3rd 2017**

THESIS

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ABSTRACT

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Key words: Transitivity, Analysis.

The aims of this study is to describe Process Type, Participant Functions and Circumstantial Elements of Transitivity Analysis that characterize in the news article about Kim Jong Nam murder issued by Time.com on 14th February until 3rd March 2017.

The objects of this study were written news articles about Kim Jong Nam murder issued by Time.com on 14th February until 3rd March 2017. All of the articles were downloaded from magazine's website. The approach of this study was qualitative. The researcher use library research as the design of this study by analysis the content of article. The data were collected by reading all of the articles and segmenting them into clauses. The researcher then conducted transitivity analysis by given label to each part in the clause according to the transitivity theory.

The result of the Process Types in this research is Material Process (61.94%), Mental Process (6.04%), Verbal process (18.60%), Behavioral Process (0.37%), Relational Process (12.80%), Existential Process (0.12%) and Meteorological Process (0.12%). The result of Participant Functions is actor (22.07%), Goal (30.59%), Recipient (0.46%), Client (0.23%), Sayer (10.43%), Target (0.38%), Receiver (1.14%), Verbiage (10.70%), Senser (2.59%), Phenomenon (3.20%), Behavior (0.08%), Range (0.60%), Token (7.53%), Value (3.53%), Carrier (3.42%), Attribute (3.12%), and Existent (0.08%). The result o Circumstantial Elements is Existent (4.35%), Location (48.13%), Manner (17%), Cause (11.4%), Matter (6.64%), Role (1.66%), Accompaniment (4.15%), Contingency (5.60%), and Angle (1.87%).

From the analysis, it can be concluded that the highest Types occurs is Material Process (61.94%). The highest percentage in Participant Functions is Actor (22.07%) and Goal (30.59%). The most dominant characters appear as Actor is the women suspects in Kim Jong Nam murder with (11.03%) from all of Actor. The most dominant Goal is Kim Jong Nam with (6.96%) from all of Goal. Beside as the most dominant character in Goal, Kim Jong Nam also becomes dominant character in Sayer, Token, and Carrier. The highest percentage in Circumstantial Elements is Circumstantial Elements of Location (48.13%).

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

I. Background of the study

Text is a semantic unit, so it means that the text is meaningful. The term “text” refers to any instance language, in any medium, that make sense to someone who knows the language.¹ Text in its spoken and written form is the product of language and is part of the society.

Text consists of group of sentences. In produce of sentences there are several ways or rules that can be used. One of those is traditional grammar. In traditional grammars, the process of making sentence is focuses on rules for producing correct sentences. Traditional grammar describes the grammar of Standard English by comparing it with Latin. Traditional grammar generally classifies words into part of speech.

In other hand, functional grammar focuses on describe language in actual use and their contexts. Functional grammar is not only concerned with the structure but also with how the structure constructs the meaning. Functional grammar usually called as Systemic Functional Grammar or SFL. Systemic Functional Grammar labels

¹ Halliday, M.A.K, *An Introduction to Functional Grammar*, (Great Britain: Hodder Arnold, 2004), 3

elements of the clause in terms of the function each words playing in the clause. The theory of Systemic Functional Linguistics is proposed by Michael Halliday.

Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) is a theory of language that is socially oriented. SFL is very useful because it sees language as a meaningful behavior. It considers language as a process of making meanings. The SFL model proposes human language has evolved to make three generalized kinds of meaning; they are ideational meaning (clause as representation), interpersonal meanings (clause as exchange) and textual meaning (clause as message).

Ideational meanings are meanings about phenomena –about things (living and non-living, abstract and concrete), about goings on (what the things are or do) and the circumstances surrounding these happenings and doings.² One of its grammatical systems is classified as transitivity.

However, Interpersonal and Textual meaning are not discussed in this thesis since the focus of the research is on the Ideational meaning which is realized in the system of Transitivity.

In the system of Transitivity, there are three semantic categories which explain in a general way how phenomena of the real world are represented in linguistic structures. They are ‘Processes’ which are verbs, ‘Participants’ which are nouns and ‘Circumstances’ which are prepositional phrase. The focus of the research will be on the Processes and Participant types. They are Material, Mental, Behavioral,

²Gerot, Linda and Wignell, Peter, *Making Sense of Functional Grammar*, (Australia; Gerd Stabler, 1994), 12

Verbal, Relational, Existential, and Meteorological processes, along with the participant roles. The analysis of transitivity can be conducted on text which is the realization of discourse.

Discourse is the use of language in the society. The process of interaction in society is studied through discourse analysis. The interaction can happen between one person and numerous people called as mass communication.

Joseph B. McFadden stated, mass communication refers to information transmitted to large segments of the population. The transmission of mass communication may happen using one or many different kinds of media (singular medium), which is the means of transmission whether print, digital or electronic.³ It means, the messages can be shared by using many kinds of media. In this print media represented by magazine or newspaper.

According to Joseph Obe, mass communication represents the creation and sending of a homogeneous message to a large heterogeneous audience through media.⁴ So, the numbers of the receivers are numerous and unpredictable in that way we need to separate which receivers go to which media. In this case visual media represented by magazine or newspaper.

Newspaper is one of the most popular mass media. At this time the technology is rapidly developed and the type of newspaper has developed.

³ Joseph B. McFadden, *Understanding Media and Culture: An Introduction in Mass Communication*, (University of Minnesota Libraries Publishing, 2010), 4

⁴ Joseph Obe, *MAC 111 Introduction To Mass Communication*, (National Open University of Nigeria, 2008). 6

Newspaper can find in electronic type and can access by using internet. Time as one of the influential magazine in the world has released the electronic version of Times magazine and called as Time.com

In the time of conducting of this study, time.com has published some articles about Kim Jong Nam's murder. Kim Jong Nam's was known as half brother of North Korean Leader's, Kim Jong Un. The news of Kim Jong Nam's murderer becomes hot topic in several countries, especially Indonesia because it's involved Indonesian citizen as suspect. According to Malaysia police, Kim Jong Nam was poisoned in Kuala Lumpur airport by two women. One of the women is known as Indonesian citizen.

In this research, the researcher interested to conducting the transitivity analysis, especially the identification of Process and Participant in the written news articles issued by Time.com.

Through this research, the researcher hopes a students and teacher understand the Ideational meaning in the written news which is can help to understand the content and the purpose of the news. So, in this research however, the research will be more concerned with trying to analysis the Transitivity in the written news.

Based on the background above, the researcher interested to analyze the transitivity system on written news. The researcher will analyze the transitivity system on written news articles about Kim Jong Nam's murder issued by Time.com on 14th February until 3rd March 2017.

II. Research Focus

The study is focused on Transitivity analysis on written news articles about Kim Jong Nam's murder issued by Time.com on 14th February 2017 until 3rd March 2017.

III. Statement of the problem

The problems of the study can be stated as follows:

1. What are the Processes Types of transitivity that characterize in news articles issued by Time.com?
2. What are the Participant Functions that characterize the news articles issued by Time Magazine?
3. What are the Circumstantial Elements that characterize the news articles issued by Time Magazine?

IV. Objective of the study

The objective of the study in this research can be stated as related with the statement of the problem. Therefore the objectives of the study are as follows:

1. To identifying the Processes Types of transitivity characterizing in the articles issued by Time.com.
2. To identifying the Participant Function characterizing in the articles issued by Time.com.

3. To identifying the Circumstantial Elements characterizing in the articles issued by Time.com.

V. Significance of the study

The result of the study is expected to give significances presented as follows:

1. Theoretical Significance

The result of this research can give knowledge in educational practice. It can contribute in the linguistic field, especially about Ideational Meaning on transitivity system.

2. Practical Significance

a. For teachers

This study can be reference for teaching on the Linguistic especially about Ideational Meaning on transitivity system.

b. For Students

This study is expected to give students especially the students of English Department IAIN Ponorogo, a reference in linguistic study especially about Ideational Meaning on transitivity system.

c. For Researcher

This research is to complete the thesis for graduates of English Educational in IAIN Ponorogo.

d. For Reader

This research can help the reader to know more about transitivity analysis in written news article issued by Time.com.

e. For Other Researcher

This research can give inspiration and can be one of reference for next research about transitivity system.

VI. Previous Study

There is previous study related in this research. This research is started from previous study research findings that are conducted by Silvi Salsabil in her graduating paper from Faculty of Language and Arts of Yogyakarta State University (2014), “A Transitivity Analysis o English Texts in Bahasa Inggris When English Rings The Bell”. The paper analyzes the transitivity in Bahasa Inggris When English Rings The Bell”.

The distinction of this research is focus on transitivity analysis in written news articles issued by Time Magazine.

VII. Research Methodology

Research Methodology is the method of the research that will use by researcher. In the Research Methodology consist of:

A. Research Design

Research designs are plans and the procedures for research that the decision from board assumptions to detailed methods of data collection and analysis.⁵ The design of this research is using qualitative research. Descriptive qualitative, method is applied by giving description of transitivity. Qualitative research seeks to understand the what, how, when and where of an event or an action in order to establish its meaning, concepts, and definition, characteristics, metaphors, symbol and description.⁶

This research is library research about written news article issued by Time.com in Kim Jong Nam murder. The researcher will analyze the ideational meaning in those articles. The analysis can help reader to get better understanding the content of the news. Ideational meaning is one of the kinds of meaning that studied under the SFL theory.

SFL or Systemic Functional language is a theory of language that concern in the meaning of languages. SFL theory is conduct by M. A. K Halliday. In SFL there are three kinds of meaning, they are; ideational meaning, interpersonal meaning and textual meaning. In order to analyze the ideational meaning the researcher use transitivity analysis.

⁵ John W. Cresswell, *Third Edition Research Design Qualitative, Quantitative, and Mixed Methods Approaches* (California: SAGE Publications Inc, 2009), 3

⁶ Muhammad Adnan Latief, *Research Method on Language Learning*, (Malang: UM Press, 2013), 75

In transitivity analysis researcher analyze each sentence on the articles and give label about the process according to transitivity theory. There are seven types of transitivity process. These are follows:

1. Material Process

Table 1.1: Material Process in the Articles #1

The estranged half brother of North Korean leader Kim Jong Un	Has been killed	In Malaysia, [a South Korean Government source told Reuters on Tuesday]a
Goal	Pr:material	Circ:location:spatial

2. Mental Process

Table 1.2: Mental process in the Articles #1

Kim Jong Nam, the older half brother of the North Korean leader	Was known	To be based mostly outside of is home country
Phenomenon	Pr:mental:cog	Circ:place:spatial

3. Verbal Process

Table 1.3: Verbal Process Found in the Articles #1

A South Korean Government source	Told	Reuters	On Tuesday
Sayer	Pr:verbal	Receiver	Circ:Location:temp

4. Behavioral Process

Table 1.4 : Behavioral Process Found in the Articles #2

To overthrow	His younger siblings
Pr:behavioral	Range

5. Relational Process

Table 1.5: Relatioanl Process Found in the articles #2

Growing	Ever more wary of
Pr:relational:attribute	Attribute

6. Existential Process

Table 1.6: Existential Process Found in the Articles #2

And surnamed	Kim
Pr:existential	Existent

7. Meteorological Process

Table 1.7.1.7: Metereological Process Found in the Articles #2

It's	Not clear, wheter
	Pr:meteorological

B. Data Sources

Data source is the data that will be used to analyze. There are two kinds of data sources.

1. Primary Data Sources

The main data source was taken from written news articles issued by Time.com. Through the news, the researcher analyzes the transitivity that use in the news.

2. Secondary Data

To support the main data, the researcher took other sources such as books, essays, articles, journals and all printed matters and sources from internet which related to the study.

C. Technique of Data Collection

For collecting the data, the researcher collects the main and supporting data in the library. The researcher reads and comprehends the main data and then classifies the data based on its classification. All of the data are used to analyze this paper include dictionary as a supporting data. Therefore, in this research is using technique of documentation.

In this research the researcher used public document and it is an electronic magazine. The researcher took a Time.com as source data.

D. Technique of Analyzing Data

Technique of analyzing data is an integral part of research and constitutes and essential stepping-stone toward both gathering data and linking one's finding with higher order concepts. There are many variants of qualitative research involving many forms of data analysis, including interview transcript, field notes, content analysis, conversational analysis, and visual data, whether photographs,

film or observations of internet occurrences (for the purpose of brevity, this entry calls all of these form of data text).⁷

The researcher choose content analysis because content analysis is a consist of analyzing the contents of documentary material such as books, magazines, newspapers and the contents of all other verbal material which can be either spoken or printed.

After analyze the content of the written news, the researcher will describe the result of the analysis.

Based on the statement above, data analysis was conducted when the researcher collected data and the data analysis can be conducted when the researcher completes the process of collecting data.

VIII. Organization of Thesis

This Research is including of many parts that explain the research planning. The organization of the thesis is formulated into:

Chapter I is Introduction. This chapter is global description about the whole content of the thesis. It have purpose to make easy the reader understanding the background of the study, research focus, statement of the problems, objective of the study, significance of the study, previous study, research methodology, research

⁷ Lisa M. Given, *The Sage Encyclopedia of Qualitative Research Methods*, (London: SAGE Publications, 2008). 186.

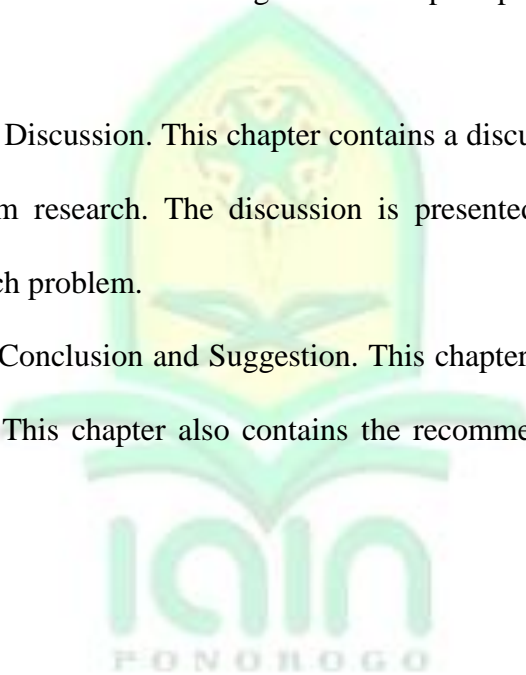
design, research role, data sources, technique of data collection, data analysis, research procedure, organization of the thesis.

Chapter II is Theoretical Background/Literatures Study. This chapter contains of theoretical analysis as the basic of the study. It is placed in this chapter to make the reader getting understand the theory of the study first before the reader see the result.

Chapter III is Research Findings. This chapter presents the findings of research field.

Chapter IV is Discussion. This chapter contains a discussion of research result include findings from research. The discussion is presented in the framework of answering the research problem.

Chapter V is Conclusion and Suggestion. This chapter contains of conclusion of the whole thesis. This chapter also contains the recommendation or suggestions from writer.



CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

Theoretical Analysis used in this study is presented in this chapter. They promote references concerned with the research problem has been formulated. They involve overview of “A Transitivity Analysis on Written News Articles Issued by Time Magazine”

1. Grammar and Language

Language is system of meaning. It means, whenever people use language, they tend to construct meaning. Grammar becomes a study of how people arrange the choice of words and other grammatical resources to convey their purpose.

According to Gerot and Wignell, grammar is a theory of language is put together and how it works.⁸ Particularly, it is the study of wordings. In some theories of grammar, lexicogrammar is called “syntax”, which is studied independently of semantics. In other theories of grammar, wordings are characterized such that they are able to explain meaning.

There are three grammars which have had a major influence on schools in the western world in this century. These are as follows :

⁸Gerot, Linda and Wignell, Peter, *Making Sense of Functional Grammar*, (Australia; GerdStabler, 1994), 2

1.1 Traditional Grammars

Traditional Grammars focuses on rules for producing correct sentence.⁹ But, it has two main weaknesses. First, the rules it prescribes are based on the language of a very small group of middle-class English speakers. Second, the rule deals only with the most superficial aspect of writing.

1.2 Formal Grammar

Formal Grammars are concerned to describe the structure of individual sentences.¹⁰ Such grammars view language as a set of rules which allow or disallow certain sentence structure. The main question formal grammars attempt to address is “How is this sentence Structured?”.

1.3 Functional Grammar.

Functional grammars attempt to describe language in actual use and so focus on text and their contexts.¹¹ This grammar are concerned not only with the structures but also with how those structure construct meaning. Functional grammars start with the question “How are the meaning of this text realised?”.

⁹Gerot, Linda and Wignell, Peter, *Making Sense of Functional Grammar*, (Australia; GerdStabler, 1994), 5

¹⁰ ibid

¹¹ Ibid, 6

The main difference in perspective among the above three grammars are:

Table 2.1 : Formal, Traditional and Functional Grammar

	Formal (+Traditional)	Functional
Primary concern	How is (should) this sentence be structured?	How are the meanings of this text realised?
Unit of analysis	Sentence	Whole text
Language level of concern	Syntax	Semantics
Language	= a set of rules for sentence construction = something we know	= a resource for meaning making. = something we do

Source : Linda Gerot, Peter Wignell, Making Sense of Functional Grammar, 7

2. Systemic Functional Linguistics

Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) is considered as useful for this research because it sees language as a process of making meanings. In SFL, the ways people use language is classified into three categories, they are called as language metafunction which consist of :

2.1 Ideational Meaning

Ideational meaning are meanings about phenomena –about things (living or non-living, abstract and concrete), about goings on (what the things are or do) and the circumstances surrounding these happenings and doings.

These meanings are realized in wordings through Participants, Processes and Circumstances. Meanings of this kind are most centrally influenced by the field of discourse.¹²

2.2 Interpersonal Meanings.

Interpersonal meanings are meanings which express a speaker's attitudes and judgments. These are meanings for acting upon and with others. Meanings are realized in wordings through what is called Mood and Modality. Meanings of this kind are most centrally influenced by tenor of discourse.¹³

2.3 Textual Meaning

Textual Meaning express the relation of language to its environment, including both the verbal environment – what has been said or written before (co-text) and the non-verbal, situational environment (context). These meanings are realized through patterns of Theme and Cohesion. Textual meaning is most centrally influence by mode of discourse.¹⁴

¹²Gerot, Linda and Wignell, Peter, *Making Sense of Functional Grammar*, (Australia; GerdStabler, 1994), 12

¹³ Ibid, 13

¹⁴ Ibid, 14

3. Transitivity

Transitivity is relevant to the Ideational Meaning of Semantics and field of context of situation. In transitivity clauses will be exploring in its who does what to whom, who/what is what/who, when, where, why or how function. There are three semantic categories which explain in a general way how phenomenon of real world are represented as linguistic structures. There are : circumstances, processes, and participant.

3.1 Process Type and Participant Function

Process type is the type of the process occurs in the clause. Each process has different participant. The process type and the Participant Function will explain below:

3.1.1 Material Process

Material clauses are clauses of doing & happening: a material clause construes a quantum of change in the flow of events taking place through some input of energy.¹⁵Material Processes are processes of material doing. They express the notion that some entity physically does something –which may be done to some other entity.

¹⁵Halliday, M.A.K, *An Introduction to Functional Grammar*, (Great Britain: Hodder Arnold, 2004), 179

There are two main Participant Functions. They are Actor and Goal involve in Material Process. Actor is the one that does the need or performs the action, whereas Goal is the one suffers or undergoes the process. Beside those participants, Material also has two other Participants called range and Beneficiary. The Range in Material Process is called Scope.

Table 2.2: An Examples of material Process

Kerr	Dismissed	Whitlam
She	Did	Some research
The Icicles	Melted	
Actor	Material Process	Range: Scope

Beneficiary is the one to whom or from whom the process is said to take place. In Material Process, there are two kinds of Beneficiary named Recipient and Client. Recipient is one that goods are given to, whereas client is one that services are done for. These involve verbs such as give, send, offer, buy, and take.

Table 2.3: Examples of Recipient and Client in Material Process

I	Posted	letter	To a friend
Actor	Material Process	Goal	Recipient
The painter	Draw	a sketch	For his wife
Actor	Material Process	Goal	Client

In addition, some clauses may contain Circumstantial Elements to show that the process happens in certain Circumstance.

Table 2.4: An Example of Circumstantial Elements

The youngster	Wiggled	in his seat
Jack and Jill	Went	up the hill
Actor	Material	circumstan

3.1.2 Mental Process

Mental Process are ones of sensing: feeling, thinking, perceiving. The participants in a Mental Process are a Senser and a Phenomenon. Senser is the conscious being that feels, thinks or perceives. Phenomenon is that which is felt, thought, and perceived.

Table 2.5: An Example of Mental Process

That toaster	doesn't like	Me
Mark	Likes	new clothes
Senser	Mental	Phenomenon

According to Gerot and Wignell, there are three types of Mental Process: affective or reactive (feeling), cognitive (thinking) and perceptive (perceiving through the five sense).¹⁶ Clauses in the Mental Processes not only consist of SEnser and Phenomenon, but also consist of Senser only or Phenomenon only.

¹⁶Gerot, Linda and Wignell, Peter, *Making Sense of Functional Grammar*, (Australia; GerdStabler, 1994), 58

Table 2.6: An Example of Mental Processes

Mark	Understood
Senser	Mental: Cognitive
Loneliness	Hurts
Phenomenon	Mental: Affect

3.1.3 Behavioral Processes

Behavioral Processes are Processes of physiological and psychological behavior, like breathing, dreaming, snoring, smiling, hiccupping, looking, watching, listening, and pondering.¹⁷ The majority of Behavioral Processes of clauses have one participant only. The Participant who is behaving called Behavior, is typically a conscious being like Senser, but the process functions more like the one doing.

Table 2.7: An Example of Behavior Process

He	Did	the shopping	
She	Lives		In the fast line
Mark	Took	a nap	
He	Snores		Loudly
Behavior	Behavioral	Range	Circumstance

The boundaries of Behavioral Process are indeterminate, but it can be recognized the kind a set out in the following table:¹⁸

Table 2.8: Verb in Behavioral Process

¹⁷Gerot, Linda and Wignell, Peter, *Making Sense of Functional Grammar*, (Australia; GerdStabler, 1994), 60

¹⁸Halliday, M.A.K, *An Introduction to Functional Grammar*, (Great Britain: Hodder Arnold, 2004), 251

i	[near mental]	Process of consciousness represented as forms of behavior	Look, watch, stare, listen, think, worry, dream
ii	[near verbal]	Verbal processes as forms of behavior	Chatter, grumble, talk, gossip, argue, murmur, mouth
iii	-	Physiological processes manifesting states of consciousness	Cry, laugh, smile, frown, sigh, sob, snarl, hiss, whine, nod
iv	-	Other psychological processes	Breathe, sneeze, cough, hiccup, burp, faint, shit, yawn, sleep
v	[near material]	Boldly postures and pastimes	Sing, dance, lie (down), sit (up, down)

Source: Halliday and Matthiessan 2004: 251

Sometimes it is difficult to distinguish Behavioral Processes and Range from Material Processes with Goal or Range. Several examples of each are provided below to illustrate the difference

Table 2.9: Differences between Material and Behavioral Process

He	did	The shopping	He	shopped	
He	took	a nap	He	Took	two cases
He	threw	a tantrum	He	threw	the spear
He	drew	a ragged breath	He	drew	a picture
He	drove	a hard bargain	He	drove	a Porsche
Behaver	Behavioral	Range	Actor	Material	Goal

In the first set, the Processes are physiological or psychological and the Range element names the actual process. In the second set someone or something is actually acting, sometimes upon someone or something else.

3.1.4 Verbal Processes

Verbal Processes are process of saying or more accurately, of symbolically signaling.¹⁹ Some verbs used to express the verbal process include talk, say, ask, replay, suggest, praise, insult, slander, and flatter. It has a participant named Sayer, who is the doer of the process of verbalization.

There are three other Participants that may be incumbent upon Verbal Processes :

1. Receiver: the one to whom the verbalization is addressed
2. Target: one acted upon verbally (insulted, complimented, etc)
3. Range/Verbiage: a name for the verbalization itself.

Table 2.10: An Example of Verbal Processes

	Told	Jenny	a rude joke
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¹⁹Gerot, Linda and Wignell, Peter, *Making Sense of Functional Grammar*, (Australia; GerdStabler, 1994), 62

John			
Sayer	Verbal	Receiver	Verbiage
Keating	Slurred	Howard	
Sayer	Verbal	Target	

3.1.5 Relational Processes

Relational Processes involve state of being and having. They can be classified according to whether they are being used to identify something or to assign a quality of something.²⁰ Process which establishes an identity is called identifying process and process which assigns a quality is called Attributing processes. Each its own characteristic Participants Functions. They are classified into Intensive, Possessive and Circumstantial.

Table 2.11: An Example of Attributing Processes

Intensive	John	Is	Clever
Possessive	Mary	Has	a cat
Circumstantial	The fair	will be	On Thursday, April 19
	Carrier	Relational	Attribute

There are some words which are more common in Relational Process of Attributing. The words are: be, become, go, get, turn, grow,

²⁰Gerot, Linda and Wignell, Peter, *Making Sense of Functional Grammar*, (Australia; GerdStabler, 1994), 67

keep, stay, remain, look, appear, seem, smell, taste, feel, sound, end up, turn out, last, weight, concern, cost, has, belong to, need, require.²¹

Table 2.12: An Example of Identifying Process

Intensive	John	Is	The clever student here
Possessive	The cat	Is	Mary's
Circumstantial	Today	Is	August, 16 2013
	Identified	Relational	Identifier

There some words which are more common in Relational Process of Identifying. The words such as: be, become, equal, add up to, play, act as, call, mean, define, represent, spell, express, form, give, constitute, imply, stand for, symbolize, realize, indicate, signify, betoken, take up, span, resemble, occupy, own, include, involve, contain, comprise, provide, cause.²² The easiest way to differentiate the Attributing and Identifying Processes is that Identifying Processes are reversible.

3.1.6 Existential Processes

Existential Processes are processes of existence.²³ Existential process has only a participant named Existent.

²¹Gerot, Linda and Wignell, Peter, *Making Sense of Functional Grammar*, (Australia; GerdStabler, 1994), 71

²² Ibid, 71

²³ Ibid, 72

Table 2.13: An Example of Existential Process

There	Is	a unicorn	in the garden
There	Is	a man waiting for you	
	Process	Existent	Circ: Place

‘There’ has no representational function; it is required because of the need for a Subject in English. Existential Processes are expressed by verbs of existing: be, exist, arise, and the Existent can be a phenomenon of any kind.

3.1.7 Meteorological Processes

Some linguists mention another process type for some clauses as follows:

Table 2.14: An Example of Meteorological Process

It	's hot
It	's windy
It	's five o'clock
	Meteorological

The ‘it’ has no representational of function, but does provide a Subject. These are analyzed as Processes: Meteorological.²⁴

²⁴Gerot, Linda and Wignell, Peter, *Making Sense of Functional Grammar*, (Australia; GerdStabler, 1994), 73

3.2 Circumstantial Elements

Circumstantial Elements answer such questions as when, where, why, how, how many, and as what.²⁵ Gerot and Wignell classify circumstantial into seven types. They are Extent, Location, Manner, Cause, accompaniment, Matter and Role.

Moreover Halliday, (2004: 274-288) differentiates Circumstantial Elements into four type based on their purpose in a clause. Those are enhancing (Extent, Location, Manner, Cause, and Contingency), extending (Accompaniment), elaborating (Role), and projection (Matter, Angle).

3.2.1 Extent

Extent construes the extent of the unfolding of the process in space-time: the distance in space over which the purpose unfolds or the duration in time during which the process unfolds. The interrogative forms for Extent are *how far?*, *how long?*, *how many?* (measure units)?, *how many times?*. The typical structure is a nominal group with a qualifier, either definite e.g. *five days*, or indefinite, e.g. *many miles*, *a long way*, this occurs either with or without prepositions, the most usual preposition is *for*.²⁶

²⁵ Ibid, 52

²⁶ Halliday, M.A.K, *An Introduction to Functional Grammar*, (Great Britain: Hodder Arnold, 2004), 275

3.2.2 Location

Location construes the location of the unfolding of the process in space time: the place where it unfolds or the time when it unfolds. The general interrogative of Location are *where?*, *when?*. Place includes not only static location in space, but also the sources, path, and destination of movement. Similarly, time includes not only static location in time, but also the temporal analogues of sources, path and destination.²⁷

Table 2.15: Extent and Location of Circumstantial Elements

		spatial	temporal
Extent	Definite	five miles	five years
	indefinite	A long way	A long time
Location	Definite	At home	At noon
	indefinite	near	soon

			spatial	temporal
Location	Absolute		in Australia	In 1985
	Relative	near	here, nearby	now, recently
		remote	there, a long way away then	then, a long time ago

			spatial	temporal
Location	rest		in Sydney, at the airport	on Tuesday, at noon
	motion	towards	to Sydney	till Tuesday
		away from	from Sydney	since Tuesday

Source: Halliday and Matthiessen 2004: 276-277

²⁷Halliday, M.A.K., *An Introduction to Functional Grammar*, (Great Britain: Hodder Arnold, 2004), 275

3.2.3 Manner

The Circumstantial Element of Manner construes the way in which the process is actualized. Manner comprise four subcategories: Means, Quality, Comparison, and Degree. These cover a considerable range: Means and Comparison tend to be realized by prepositional phrases, whereas Quality and Degree tend to be realized by adverbial groups.²⁸

Means tells by what means and is probed by *what with?*. E.g. He goes *by taxi*. Quality tells how and is probed by *how?*. E.g. They sat there *in complete silence*. Comparison tells like what and is probed by *what like?*. E.g. he was jumping around *like a monkey on a roof*. Degree tells how much and is probed by *how much?*. E.g. they all love her *deeply*.

Table 2.16: Circumstantial Element of Manner.

Type	WH-form	Examples
Means	how? What with?	(mend it) with a fuse wire
Quality	how?	(they sat there) in complete silence
comparison	what like?	(he signs his name) differently
Degree	how much?	(they all love her) deeply

Source: Halliday and Matthiessen 2004: 280

3.2.4 Cause

The circumstantial elements of Cause construes the reason why the process is actualized. it includes not only reason in the narrow sense of existing conditions leading to actualization of the process, but also

²⁸Halliday, M.A.K, *An Introduction to Functional Grammar*, (Great Britain: Hodder Arnold, 2004), 278

Purpose in the sense of intended conditions for which the process is actualized (what has been called ‘final cause’).²⁹

Cause divides into three subtypes as follow: Reason: tells what causes the Process and is probed by why? or how?E.g. the sheep died of *thirst*.Purposes: tells the purpose and is probed by what for?E.g. He went to the shop for *cigarettes*.Behalf: tells for whose sake and is probed for whom?E.g. He went to the shop for *his mother*.

3.2.5 Accompaniment

Accompaniment is a form of joint participant in the process and represents the meanings and, or, not as circumstantial; it corresponds to the interrogatives *and who/what else?, but not who/what*. There are two type of Accompaniment as follows: Comitative represents the process as a single instance of a process.E.g. I left work *without my briefcase*.Additive represents the process as two instance of process.E.g. *Instead of dingy velveteen* he had brown fur soft and shiny.

3.2.6 Matter

Matter is related to verbal processes; it is the circumstantial equivalent of the Verbiage, ‘that which is described, referred to, narrated

²⁹Halliday, M.A.K, *An Introduction to Functional Grammar*, (Great Britain: Hodder Arnold, 2004), 280

to, etc'.³⁰ Matter tells about what or with reference to what and is probed by what about?. E.g. This book is talking *about functional grammar*.

3.2.7 Role

Role tells about *be* and *become*. It has two categories called Guise and Product. Guise tells about *what as* and is probed by *as what?* E.g. He lived a quiet life *as a beekeeper*. Product refers to probe *what into*, with the meaning of 'become'. E.g. They bend that in *a straight line*.

3.2.8 Contingency

Circumstance of Contingency specify on an element on which the actualized of the process depends on what. There are three subtypes. Those are Condition, Concession, and Default. Condition construes Circumstance that have to obtain something I order for the process to be actualized, they have the sense of 'it'. They can be expressed by prepositional phrase of with complex preposition *in case of*, *in the event of*, *on condition of*. Concession construes frustrating cause, with the sense of 'although'. It is expressed by prepositional phrase with the *preposition despite*, *notwithstanding*, or the complex preposition *in spite of* or *regardless of*. Default has the sense of negative condition. It is

³⁰Halliday, M.A.K, *An Introduction to Functional Grammar*, (Great Britain: Hodder Arnold, 2004), 287

expressed by prepositional phrase with the complex prepositions *in the obscene of, in default of*.

3.2.9 Angle

Angle is related either to the Sayer of a Verbal clause, with the sense of 'as ... says' or to the Senser of Mental clause, with the sense of 'as ...thinks'. The former is called as Source since it used to represent the source of information. It expressed by complex preposition such as *according to* and *in the words of*. The latter is called as Viewpoint because it is used to represent the information given by the clause from somebody's viewpoint. It is expressed by simple preposition *to* or by complex preposition such as *in the view point/opinion of* and *from the standpoint of*. This type of Angle occurs in Relational clauses that are agnate with Mental ones.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH FINDINGS

In this part researcher will display the finding of Transitivity analysis on the news articles about Kim Jong Nam murder issued by Time.com. The data are taken from 11 articles from Time magazine website, Time.com. Each clause of the English text was analyzed into three constituents of transitivity system. They are Process Type, Participants Functions, and Circumstantial Elements. The Process Types were classified into Material process, Mental Process, Behavioral Process, Verbal Process, Relational Process, Existential Process and Meteorological Process. The Participant Functions were related to the Process Type. The existence of Circumstance is optional. The Circumstantial elements consist of nine types. Those are Extent, Location, Manner, Cause, Matter, Role, Accompaniment, Contingency, and Role.

In this chapter, the findings of the research are divided into three subchapters.

The first is Process Type, the second is Participant Function and the third is Circumstantial Elements.

1. Process Type

There are 790 clauses analyzed in his research. The characterized processes are Material, Mental, Verbal, Behavioral, Relational, Existential and Meteorological in order. The distribution of the Process Type of transitivity analysis characterize in the articles about Kim Jong Nam's murder can be seen in the table below:

Table 3.1: Material Process of Transitivity Analysis in the articles

Location	Frequency of Occurrence	Percentage (%)
Text 1	12	2.38
Text 2	87	17.29
Text 3	64	12.73
Text 4	11	2.18
Text 5	66	13.12
Text 6	11	2.18
Text 7	52	10.33
Text 8	69	13.71
Text 9	21	4.17
Text 10	81	16.10
Text 11	29	5.76
Total	503	100

Table 3.2 Mental Process of Transitivity Analysis in the articles

Location	Frequency of Occurance	Percentage (%)
Text 1	3	6.12
Text 2	8	16.32
Text 3	9	18.37
Text 4	3	6.12

Text 5	6	12.24
Text 6	-	0
Text 7	3	6.12
Text 8	3	6.12
Text 9	2	4.08
Text 10	5	10.20
Text 11	7	14.28
Total	49	100

Table 3.3 Verbal Process of Transitivity Analysis in the articles

Location	Frequency of Occurance	Percentage (%)
Text 1	9	5.96
Text 2	21	13.91
Text 3	22	14.57
Text 4	3	1.99
Text 5	22	14.57
Text 6	2	1.32
Text 7	13	8.61
Text 8	24	15.89
Text 9	6	3.97
Text 10	19	12.58
Text 11	10	6.62
Total	151	100

Table 3.4 Behavioral Process of Transitivity Analysis in the articles

Location	Frequency of Occurance	Percentage (%)
Text 1	-	-
Text 2	2	66.67
Text 3	-	-
Text 4	-	-
Text 5	1	33.33
Text 6	-	-
Text 7	-	-
Text 8	-	-
Text 9	-	-

Text 10	-	-
Text 11	-	-
Total	3	100

Table 3.5 Relational Process of Transitivity Analysis in the articles

Location	Frequency of Occurance	Percentage (%)
Text 1	-	-
Text 2	32	30.77
Text 3	13	12.5
Text 4	3	2.88
Text 5	8	7.69
Text 6	4	3.84
Text 7	9	8.65
Text 8	15	14.42
Text 9	2	1.92
Text 10	11	10.58
Text 11	7	6.73
Total	104	100

Table 3.6 Existential Process of Transitivity Analysis in the articles

Location	Frequency of Occurance	Percentage (%)
Text 1	-	-
Text 2	-	-
Text 3	-	-
Text 4	-	-
Text 5	1	100
Text 6	-	-
Text 7	-	-
Text 8	-	-
Text 9	-	-

Text 10	-	-
Text 11	-	-
Total	1	100

Table 3.7 Process Type of Transitivity Analysis in the articles

Type	Frequency of Occurance	Percentage (%)
Material	503	61.94
Mental	-	0
a. Affective	18	2.22
b. Cognitive	29	3.57
c. Perceptive	2	0.25
Verbal	151	18.60
Behavioral	3	0.37
Relational		0
a. identifying	49	6.03
b. Attribute	57	7.01
Existential	1	0.12
Total	812	100

Material Process occurs 503 times (61.94%) in the articles about Kim Jong Nam's murder and it is the highest process found in the articles. It refers to process of doing or happening. Mental Process occurs 49 times (6.04%). It refers to process of feeling, thinking and receiving through the five senses. The process in Mental Process divided into Affective occurs 18 times (2.22%), Cognitive occurs 29 times

(3.57) and Perceptive occurs 2 times (0.25%). Verbal Process occurs 151 times (18.60%). It refers to process of saying or signaling something. Behavioral Process occurs 3 times (0.37%). It refers to behaving physiological or psychological. Relational Process occurs 104 times (12.80%). It refers to construes relationship of description. Relational Process divided into Identifying occurs 49 times (6.03%) and Attributing occurs 57 times (7.01%). Existential Process occurs once (0.12%). It refers to process of existing. Existential Process has the lowest frequency of occurrence in the articles.

2. Participant Functions

There is 1314 participant found in this research. It reflects the Process Types that are characterized in the articles about Kim Jong Nam's murder. The result of the Participant Functions of transitivity that are characterized in the articles can be seen in the table below:

Table 3.9: Participant Functions of Transitivity Analysis in the articles

Functions	Text											Frequency of Occurrence	Percentage (%)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
Actor	7	48	36	8	43	8	35	42	8	42	13	290	22
Goal	8	75	47	9	46	9	41	57	19	68	23	402	30.50
Recipient	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	6	0.45
Client	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	3	0.23
Sayer	5	17	17	3	26	1	13	21	6	15	13	137	10.40
Target	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	5	0.38

Receiver	3	3	1	0	2	0	1	0	2	3	0	15	1.14
Senser	2	5	6	3	4	0	2	3	2	3	4	34	2.58
Phenomenon	3	7	3	4	6	0	3	3	2	4	7	42	3.20
Behaver	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.07
Range	0	2	0	0	2	0	4	0	0	0	0	8	0.60
Token	0	12	66	1	4	2	4	3	1	5	1	99	7.51
Value	0	13	6	1	4	2	6	4	2	5	1	44	3.34
Carrier	0	16	6	1	3	2	4	7	0	5	3	47	3.57
Attribute	0	17	0	2	2	2	4	7	0	5	4	43	3.26
Existent	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.08
Total												1318	100

From the table above, it can be concluded that the most dominant Participant found in the articles were related to the most dominant Process, which is Material Process. The Participant Function is Actor, Goal, Recipient and Client.

Actor occurs 290 times (22%). Actor is the participant roles in Material Process, which is the entity who or which does something. The character that has high percentage of appearing Actor is the susupect of Kim Jong Nam murder. Goal has the highest occurrence in the articles. Goal occurs 402 times (30.50%). Goal is entity which may be done to. Goal is most like the traditional direct object. Recipient is one that goods are given to, whereas. Recipient occurs 6 times (0.45%) in the articles about Kim Jong Nam murder. Client occurs 3 times (0.23%) in the articles about Kim Jong Nam murder. Client is one that services are done for.

Sayer occurs 137 times (10.40%) in the articles about Kim Jong Nam murder. Sayer is a signal source in the Verbal Process. Target occurs 5 times (0.38%) in the articles about Kim Jong Nam murder. Target is the one who acted upon verbally

(insulted, complimented, etc). Receiver occurs 15 times (1.14%) in the articles about Kim Jong Nam murder. Receiver is the one to whom the verbalization is addressed. Verbiage occurs 141 times (10.70%) in the articles about Kim jong Nam murder. Verbiage is a name for the verbalization itself. Sayer, Target, Receiver, and Verbiage are Participant Functions of Verbal Process.

Senser occurs 34 times (2.58%) in the articles about Kim Jong Nam murder. Senser is the conscious being that feels, thinks or perceives. Phenomenon occurs 42 times (3.20%) in the articles about Kim Jong Nam murder. Phenomenon is that which is felt, thought, and perceived. Senser and Phenomenon is Particiant Function of Mental Process.

Behaver occur once (0.07%) in the articles about Kim Jong Nam murder. Behaver is typically a conscious being like Senser, but the process functions more like the one doing. Range occurs 8 times (0.60%) in the articles about Kim Jong Nam murder. . Range is the element that specifies the scope or domain on the process. Behaver and Range are Participant Functions of Beahvioral Process.

Token occurs 99 times (7.51%0 in the articles about Kim Jong Nam murder. Value occurs 44 times (3.34%0 in the articles about Kim Jong Nam murder. Carrier occurs 47 times (3.57%) in the articles about Kim Jong Nam murder. Attribute occurs 43 times (3.26%) in the articles about kim Jong Nam murder. Token and Value are Participant Functions of Relational Identifying Process, in other hand Carrier and Attribute are Participant Functions of Relational Attribute Process.

Existent occurs once (0.08%) in the articles about Kim Jong Nam murder. Existent can be phenomenon of any kind. Existential Process only have one Participant Functions, which is Existent.

3. Circumstantial Process

There is 482 Circumstances found in his research. The result of Circumstantial Elements of transitivity analysis characterized in the articles about Kim Jong Nam's murder can be seen in the table below:

Table 3.10 Circumstantial Elements of Transitivity Analysis in the articles

Circumstantial Element	Text											Frequency of Occurrence	Percentage (%)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
Extent	0	1	4	1	2	0	0	9	1	3	0	21	4.35
Location												0	0
a. Spatial	7	31	11	1	13	3	13	14	5	16	8	122	25.31
b. Temporal	5	20	17	1	9	2	13	13	7	13	10	110	22.82
Manner												0	0
a. Means	0	3	5	2	3	1	1	2	1	1	1	20	4.14
b. Quality	0	5	2	0	1	0	2	3	2	4	0	19	3.94
c. Comparison	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
d. Degree	1	12	6	0	6	0	4	9	0	5	0	43	8.92
Cause												0	0
a. Reason	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	8	1.65
b. Purpose	1	8	4	1	5	0	4	4	3	3	4	37	7.68
c. Behalf	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1		5	2	10	2.07
Matter	0	3	3	1	2	1	1	4	2	11	4	32	6.64
Role	1	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	3	0	8	1.66
Accomp	0	1	4	0	1	0	3	1	1	8	1	20	4.15
Contingency	0	7	2	0	2	1	7	1	0	6	1	27	5.60
Angle	0	2	5	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	9	1.87

Total																					486	100
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From the table above, the Circumstantial Elements that are characterized in the articles about Kim Jong Nam's murder were Extent, Location, Manner, Cause, Matter, Role, Accompaniment, Contingency and Angle.

Extent occurs 21 times (4.35%) in the articles about Kim Jong Nam murder. Extent construes the extent of the unfolding of the process in space-time: the distance in space over which the purpose unfolds or the duration in time during which the process unfolds.

Circumstantial Element of Location has the highest frequency of occurrence in the articles. Circumstantial Elements of Location characterize into Spatial and temporal. Spatial refers to place where the process happens and temporal refers into time where the process happens. Spatial occurs 122 times (25.31%) and temporal occurs 110 times (22.82%).

Circumstantial Elements of Manner comprises four subcategories: Means, Quality, Comparison, and Degree. Means occurs 20 times (4.14%), Quality occurs 19 (3.94%), Degree occurs 43 times (8.92%) and Comparison never occurs in the articles about Kim Jong Nam Murder. The Circumstantial Element of Manner construes the way in which the process is actualized.

Circumstantial Elements of Cause divides into three subtypes as Reason, Purpose and Behalf. Reason occurs 8 times (1.65%), Purpose occurs 37 times (7.68%), and Behalf occurs 10 times (2.07%) in the articles about Kim Jong Nam

murder. The circumstantial element of Cause construes the reason why the process is actualized.

Circumstantial Elements of Matter occurs 32 times (6.64%) in the articles about Kim Jong Nam murder. Circumstantial Elements of Matter tells about what or with reference to what and is probed by what about?.

Circumstantial Elements of Role occurs 8 times (1.65%) in the articles about Kim Jong Nam murder. Circumstantial Elements Role tells about be and become.

Circumstantial Elements of Accompaniment occurs 20 times (4.15%) in the articles about Kim Jong Nam murder. Circumstantial Elements of Accompaniment is a form of joint participant in the process and represents the meanings and, or, not as circumstantial; it corresponds to the interrogatives and who/what else?, but not who/what.

Circumstantial Elements of Contingency occurs 27 times (5.60%) in the article about Kim Jong Nam murder. Circumstantial Elements of Contingency specify on an element on which the actualized of the process depends on what.

Circumstantial Elements of Angle occurs 9 times (1.87%) in the articles about Kim Jong Nam murder. Circumstantial Elements of Angle is related either to the Sayer of a Verbal clause. It expressed by complex preposition such as according to and in the words of.

CHAPTER IV

DISCUSSION

In this part researcher will discuss the result of Transitivity analysis on the news articles about Kim Jong Nam murder issued by Time.com. The discussion of the research is divided into three subchapters and begins with the characterized Process. The second part will explain about Participant Functions and the last one will explain about Circumstantial Elements.

1. Process Types

The findings in Process Type on the study discuss as follow :

1.1 Material Process

Material Process is a process of doing and they express the notion that some part of the clause physically doing something, which may be done to some other part. Material Process is indicated by process of doing or happening. The process of doing can be probed by “what did x do?” and the process of happening can be probed by “what happened to x?”. Material Process is the highest type of process occurs in the article about Kim Jong Nam murder with percentage 61.94%. Here are the examples of Material Process.

Table 4.1.:Material Process in the Text #2

He	Was waiting	For the 10 a.m flight back	To Macau
Actor	Pr:material	Goal	Circ:location:spatial

1.2 Mental Process

Mental Process are ones of seeing, which are: affective or reactive (feeling), cognitive (thinking), and perceptive (perceiving through the five senses). The percentage of Mental Process is divided into Affective 2.22%, Cognitive 3.57% and Perceptive 0.25%. Here are the examples of Mental Process.

Table 4.2: Mental Process Affective in the text #1

He	Had wanted	Visit Tokyo Disneyland
Senser	Pr:mental:affect	Phenomenon

Table 4.3: Mental Process Cognitive in the text #11

They	Thought	[[5b]]
Senser	Pr:mental:cog	Phenomenon

Table 4.4: Mental Process Perceptive in the text #2

Saw	Him [[4d]]
Pr:mental:percep	Phenomenon

1.3 Verbal Process

Verbal Process is process of saying, or symbolically signaling. In this process very often realized by two distinct clauses: the projecting clause encoded a signal source and a signaling and the other realizes what was said. The percentage of Verbal Process in this research is 18.60%. Here are the examples of Verbal Process.

Table 4.5: Verbal Process in the text #1

A South Korean Government source	told	Reuters	On Tuesday
Sayer	Pr:verb	Receiver	Circ:Loc:tem

1.4 Behavioral Process

Behavioral Process is process which are on the 'broderline' between material and mental process because include both physiological and psychological action. The percentage of Behavioral Process in the articles about Kim Jong Nam murder is low. The percentage is 0.37%. Here are the examples of behavioral Process.

4.6: Behavioral Process in the text #2

A young child and nanny	Occasionally	Looked	At the people outside	From the second floor of the other
Behaver	Circ:man:deg	Pr:behavioral	Range	Circ:loc:spa

1.5 Relational Process

Relational Process is process that involves states of being (including having). They can be classified according to whether they are being used to identify something or to assign a quality to something. Process which establish an identity is called Identifying Process and process which assign a quality are called Attribute Process. The percentage of Identifying Process is 6.03% and Attribute Process is 7.01%. Here are the examples of Relational Process.

Table 4.7: Identifying Process in the text #1

But	the embarrassment	Caused	By that trip on a forged Dominican passport –which [[4a]]
	Token	Pr:relat:ident	Circ:manner:means

Table 4.8: Attribute Process in the text #2

And North Korea's ambassador to the U.K.,	who	became	The nation's highest-ranking diplomat to defect last August, [[46a]]
Carrier		Pr:rela:attrb	Attribute

1.6 Existential Process

Existential Process is process of existence. They are expressed by verbs of existing. For example: "is" and "exist". The percentage of Existential Process in the articles about Kim Jong Nam murder is very low. The percentage is 0.12% or it can say that Existential Process only occurs once fro all of the articles. Here the example of Existential Process

Table 4.9: Existential Process in the text #5

There	Were	Three other people [[8b]]
	Pr:existential	Existent

2. Participant Functions

The Participant Functions that fund in the articles about Kim Jong Nam murder issued by Time.com characterized into:

2.1 Actor

Actor is the participant roles in Material Process, which is the entity who or which does something. Actor occurs 290 times (22%) in the articles about Kim Jong Nam murder. The highest character that appears as Actor is the suspect of the Kim Jong Nam murder. The suspect uses many varieties of name, but refers to the same meaning which is the suspect of Kim Jong Nam murder. Here is the example of Actor

as participant in the material process used many varieties of name that refers to the suspect of Kim Jong Nam murder:

Table 4.10: An Example of Actor Found in the Articles #3

If	The woman, both in their 20's	According to the ID's	Were believed	To be the alleged assassins.
Circ:cont	Actor	Circ:angle	Pr:mental:cog	Goal

The actor of the process above “The woman, both in their 20’s” refers to the suspect of Kim Jong Nam murder which is two of them is female. One of the female suspects is Indonesian and the other is Vietnamese.

Table 4.11: An Example of Actors Found in the Articles #3

They	Had detained	Malaysian man [[13b]]
Actor	Pr:material	Goal

The actor of the process above “They” refers to the all of the suspect in Kim Jong Nam murder. But not all “they” in the articles refers to the suspects in Kim Jong Nam murder. It depends on the context of the sentence or articles.

Table 4.12: An Example of Actors Found in the Articles #4

SHE	WAS PARTICIPATING	IN A TV PRANK
Actor	Pr:material	Goal

The actor of the process above “she” refers to the one of the female suspect in Kim Jong Nam murder.

Table 4.13: An Example of Actors Found in the Articles #4

The suspect, Siti Aisyah, 25	Was paid to commit	[[2b]]
Actor	Pr:material	Goal

The actor of the process above “The suspect, Siti Aisyah, 25” clearly stated one of the female suspects in Kim Jong Nam murder. Siti Aisyah is one of the suspects from Indonesia

Table 4.14: An Example of Actors Found in the Articles #5

Four people	Carrying	ID’s	From North Korea, Malaysia, Indonesia and Vietnam
Actor	Pr:material	Goal	Circ:loc:spat

The actor of the process above “Four People” refers to the suspects in the Kim Jong Nam murder.

Table 4.15: An Example of Actors in the Articles #5

Four other North Korean suspects	Were	On the run
Actor	Pr:material	Circ:loc:spat

The actor of the process above “Four other North Korean suspects” refers to the other suspects in Kim Jong Nam murder.

Table 4.16: An Example of Actors in the Articles #5

The men	Had arrived	In Malaysia	On different days beginning Jan. 31, and that [[5b]]
Actor	Pr:material	Circ:loc:spat	Circ:loc:temp

The actor of the process above “The men” refers to the male suspects in Kim Jong Nam murder.

Table 4.17: An Example of Actors Found in the Articles #5

“two unidentified women	Had swabbed
Actor	Pr:material

The actor of the process above “two unidentified women” refers to the female suspect in Kim Jong Nam murder.

Table 4.18: An Example of Actors Found in the Articles #5

Two women	Living	In Beijing and Macau
Actor	Pr:material	Circ:loc:spat

The actor of the process above “two women” refers to the female suspects in Kim Jong Nam murder.

Table 4.19: An Example of Actors Found in the Articles #5.

The Vietnamese woman	Works	At an entertainment outlet
Actor	Pr:material	Circ:loc:spat

The actor of the process above “The Vietnamese woman” refers to the one of the female suspects in Kim Jong Nam murder.

Table 4.20: An Example of Actors Found in the Articles #5

The North Korean man’s work permit	Had expired	Feb.6, a week before Kim’s death
Actor	Pr:material	Circ:loc:temp

The actor of the process above “The North Korean man’s work permit” refers to the male suspects in Kim Jong Nam murder which one of them is North Korean Man.

Table 4.21: An Example of Actors Found in the Articles #6

‘INNOCENT WOMEN’	SUSPECTED	IN MURDER OF LEADER’S HALF-BROTHER
ACTOR	PR:MATERIAL	GOAL

The actor of the process above “Innocent women” refers to the female suspects in Kim Jong Nam murder.

Table 4.22: An Example of Actors Found in The Articles #6

that	These female suspects	Could still	Be alive?” [[3d]]
	Actor	Pr:material	Goal

The actor of the process above “these female suspects” clearly stated the female suspects in Kim Jong Nam murder.

Table 4.23: An Example of Actors Found in the Articles #7

Two attackers	Rubbed	A liquid	On Kim Jong Nam’s face	Before walking away[[6b]]
Actor	Pr:material	Goal	Circ:loc:spat	Circ:loc:temp

The actor of the process above “two attackers” refers to the female suspects in Ki Jong Nam murder who directly attack Kim Jong Nam in the airport.

2.2 Goal

Goal is entity which may be done to. Goal is most like the traditional direct object. Goal is optional here. Goal occurs 402 times (30.50%) in the articles about Kim Jong Nam Murder. The highest character that appears as Goal is Kim Jong Nam. The Goal uses many varieties of name, but refers to the same meaning which is Kim Jong Nam. Here is the example of Goal as participant in the Material Process:

Table4.24: An Example of Goal Found in the Articles #1

NORTH KOREAN LEADER KIM JONG UN'S HALF BROTHER	HAS BEEN KILLED	IN MALAYSIA
Goal	Pr:material	Circ:place:spatial

The goal of the process above “North Korean leader KimJong Un’s Half Brother” refers to Kim Jong Nam. Kim Jong Nam is half brother of North Korea leader. Both of them has same father, but different mother.

Table 4.25: an Example of Goal Found in the Articles #1

The estranged half brother of North Korean leader Kim Jong Un	Has been killed	In Malaysia, [[1A]]
Goal	Pr:material	Circ:location:spat

The goal of the process above “The estranged half brother of North Korea leader Kim Jong Un” refers to Kim Jong Nam. Kim Jong Nam was estranged from his half brother, Kim Jong Un, because of difference about politic thought.

Table 4.26: An Example of Goal Found in the Articles #1

That	Kim	Was poisoned	At Kuala Lumpur airport	By [[6b. 6c]]
	Goal	Pr:material	Circ:location:spatial	Actor

The goal of the process above “Kim” refers to Kim Jong Nam. Kim is last name of Kim Jong Nam.

Table 4.27: An Example of Goal Found in the Articles #2

When, in May 2001,	Kim Jong Nam, the eldest son of North Korean dictator Kim Jong Il,	Was arrested	At Tokyo Narita airport,
Circ:loc:temp	Goal	Pr:material	Circ:loc:spat

The goal of the process above “Kim Jong Nam, the eldest son of North Korean dictator Kim Jong Il” clearly stated Kim Jong Nam. Kim Jong Nam is the eldest son of Kim Jong Il.

Table 4.28: An Example of Goal Found in the Articles #2

The estrangement	Led	Kim Jong Nam	To [[5a]]
Actor	Pr:material	Goal	Circ:cause:purposes

The goal of the process above “Kim Jong Nam” clearly stated as Kim Jong Nam.

Table 4.29: an Example of Goal Found in The Articles #2

He	Was sprayed	In the face	With a toxin [[11b]]
Goal	Pr:material	Circ.location:spatial	Circ:manner:means

The goal of the process above “He” refers to Kim Jong Nam. But not all “they” in the articles refers to the suspects in Kim Jong Nam murder. It depends on the context of the sentence or artic

2.3 Recipient

Recipient is one that goods are given to, whereas. Recipient occurs 6 times (0.45%) in the articles about Kim Jong Nam murder. There are no highest characters that occur in the articles about Kim Jong Nam murder. All of the recipient has same percentage of occurrence. Here is the example of Recipient as a participant in the Material Process.

Table 4.30.: An Example of Recipient Found in the articles #3

Kim Jong Nam	Sent	A letter	To Kim Jong Un	In april 2012, [[29a]]
Actor	Pr:mat	Goal	Recipient	Circ:loc:temp

2.4 Client

Client is one that services are done for. Client occurs 3 times (0.23%) in the articles about Kim Jong Nam murder. There are no highest characters as client that occurs in the articles about Kim Jong Nam murder. The entire client has same percentage of occurrence. Here is the example of Client as a participant in the Material process.

Table 4.31: An Example of Client Found in the Articles #3

and	Had requested	Consular access	To her
	Pr:material	Goal	Client

2.5 Sayer

Sayer is a signal source in the Verbal Process. Sayer occurs 137 times (10.40%) in the articles about Kim Jong Nam murder. The highest Sayer occurs in the articles about Kim Jong Nam murder is Malaysia. The sayer appears as several names like Police, Malaysia authorities, Malaysian minister and so on. So he researcher concluded the Sayer as Malaysia authorities. The murder of Kim Jong Nam also happened in Malaysia. Here is the example of Sayer as participant in the Verbal Process.

Table 4.32: An Example of Sayer Found in the Articles #1

Police	in Malaysia	Told	Reuters	On Tuesday [3a]]
Sayer	Circ:loc:spat	Pr:verb	Receiver	Circ:location:temporal

The sayer of the process above “Police” refers to the Malaysian police. It can be concluded as Malaysia authorities.

Table 4.33: an example of Sayer Found in the Articles #3

Malaysian authorities	On Thursday	Announced	The second and third arrests	In the death of the North Korean leader’s half brother, whose [[1a]]
Sayer	Circ:loc:temp	Pr:verbal	Verbiage	Circ:matter

The sayer of the process above “Malaysian authorities” clearly stated Malaysian authorities as Sayer.

Table 4.34: An Example of Sayer Found in the Articles #3

[[5a]], after [5b]] that [[5c]]	said	Two senior Malaysian government officials, [[5d]]
Verbiage	Pr:verbal	Sayer

The sayer of the process above “Two senior Malaysia government” refers to the Malaysian authorities as Sayer.

Table 4.35: An Example of Sayer Found in the Articles #3

[[16a]] but [[16b]] because [[16c]]	Said	Abdul Samah Mat, a senior Malaysian police official
Verbiage	Pr:verbal	Sayer

The sayer of the process above “Abdul Samah Mat, a senior Malaysian police official” refers to the Malaysian authorities as Sayer.

Table 4.36: An Example of Sayer Found in the Articles #3

On Thursday,	Malaysian Deputy Home Minister Zahid Hamidi	Said	Security [[17a]]
Circ:loc:temp	Sayer	Pr:verbal	Verbiage

The sayer of the process above “Malaysia Deputy Home Minister Zahid Hamidi” refers to the Malaysian authorities as Sayer.

Table 4.37: An Example of Sayer Found in the Articles #8

Health Minister Subramaniam Sathasvian	Said	[[4a]]
Sayer	Pr:verbal	Verbiage

The sayer of the process above “Helath Minister Subramaniam Sathasvian” is a Helath Minister of Malaysia, so its refers to Malaysian authorities as sayer.

2.6 Target

Target is the one who acted upon verbally (insulted, complimented, etc). Target occurs 5 times (0.38%) in the articles about Kim Jong Nam murder. There are no highest characters as target that occurs in the articles about Kim Jong Nam

murder. The entire client has same percentage of occurrence. Here is the example of target as participant in the Verbal Process.

Table 4.38: An Example of Target Found in the Articles #2

Kim Jong Nam and his family	reportedly	Live, but [[30b]]
Target	Pr:verbal	Verbiage

2.7 Receiver

Receiver is the one to whom the verbalization is addressed. Receiver occurs 15 times (1.14%) in the articles about Kim Jong Nam murder. There are no highest characters as receiver that occurs in the articles about Kim Jong Nam murder. The entire client has same percentage of occurrence. Here the example of Receiver as participant in the Verbal Process.

Table 4.39: An Example of Receiver Found in the Articles #1

A South Korean Government source	Told	Reuters	On Tuesday
Sayer	Pr:verb	Receiver	Circ:Loc:tem

2.8 Verbiage

Verbiage is a name for the verbalization itself. Verbiage occurs 141 times (10.70%) in the articles about Kim jong Nam murder. The verbiage in the articles depends on the context of the clause or sentence so there is no highest verbiage that occur in the articles about Kim Jong Nam murder. The entire verbiage has same percentage of occurrence. Here the examples of Verbiage as a participant in the Verbal Process.

Table 4.40: An Example of Verbiage Found in the articles #3

["I hope[you cancel the order for the punishment of me and my family"]a]b]	The letter	Said,	According to NIS
Verbiage	Sayer	Pr:verbal	Circ:angle

2.9 Senser

Senser is the conscious being that feels, thinks or perceives. Senser occurs 34 times (2.58%) in the articles about Kim Jong Nam murder. The highest character occurs as Senser is Kim Jong nam. Here is the example of senser as a participant in the Mental Process.

Table 4.41: An Example of Senser Found in the articles #1

He	Had wanted	Visit Tokyo Disneyland
Senser	Pr:mental:affect	Phenomenon

The senser of the process above "He" refers to the Kim Jong Nam as a Senser.

Table 4.42: An Example of Senser Found in the Articles #2

But,	I	Hope	My younger brother [[23c]]
	Senser	Pr:mental:affective	Phenomenon

The senser of the process above "I" refers to Kim Jong Nam as Senser.

Table 4.43: An Example of Senser Found in the Article #3

where	Kim Jong Nam, [[4c]]	suddenly	Fell ill	Monday morning
	Senser	Circ:manner:deg	Pr:mental:affect	Circ:loc:temp

The senser of the process above "Kim Jong Nam" clearly stated Kim Jong Nam as a Senser.

2.10 Phenomenon

Phenomenon is that which is felt, thought, and perceived. Phenomenon occurs 42 times (3.20%) in the articles about Kim Jong Nam murder. The Phenomenon in the articles about Kim Jong Nam murder depends on the context of clause or sentence. So, there is no highest percentage occurrence of Phenomenon. Here the examples of Phenomenon as a participant in the Mental Process.

Table 4.44: An Example of Phenomenon Found in the Articles #5

Police	Wanted	To question
Senser	Pr:mental:affec	Phenomenon

2.11 Behavior

The Participant, who is behaving called Behavior, is typically a conscious being like Senser, but the process functions more like the one doing. Behavior occur once (0.07%) in the articles about Kim Jong Nam murder. The characters occur as Behavior in the articles is “A young child and nanny”. Here is the example of Behavior as a participant in Behavioral Process.

Table 4.45: An Example of Behavior Found in the Articles #2

A young child and nanny	Occasionally	Looked	At the people outside	From the second floor of the other
Behavior	Circ:man:deg	Pr:behavioral	Range	Circ:loc:spa

2.12 Range

Range is the element that specifies the scope or domain on the process. Range occurs 8 times (0.60%) in the articles about Kim Jong Nam murder. Range in the articles about Kim Jong Nam murder depends on the context of clause or sentence. So, there is no highest percentage occurrence of Range. Here is the example of Range as a participant in the Behavioral Process.

Table 4.46: An Example of Range Found in the Articles #2

A young child and nanny	Occasionally	Looked	At the people outside	From the second floor of the other
Behaver	Circ:man:deg	Pr:behavioral	Range	Circ:loc:spa

2.13 Token

Token occurs 99 times (7.51%) in the articles about Kim Jong Nam murder. The highest character occurs as Token is Kim Jong Nam. Here is the example of Token as a participant in the Relational Identifying Process.

Table 4.47: An Example of Token Found in the Articles #1

He	Was	The presumed heir to the Stalinist state
Token	Pr:rela:ident:inten	Value

The Token in the process above “He” refers to Kim Jong Nam as Token.

Table 4.48: An Example of Token Found in the Articles #2

Kim Jong Nam	As	Pliant puppet should [[37e]]
Token	Pr:rela:ident:inten	Value

The Token in the process above “Kim Jong Nam” clearly stated Kim Jong Nam as Token

2.14 Value

Value occurs 44 times (3.34%) in the articles about Kim Jong Nam murder. Here is the example of Value as a participant in the Relational Identifying Process.

Table 4.49: An Example of Value Found in the Articles #2

The assailants	Is	Dead [[13]]
Token	Pr:rela:ident:inten	Value

2.15 Carrier

Carrier occurs 47 times (3.57%) in the articles about Kim Jong Nam murder. The highest occurrence of the Carrier is Kim Jong Nam. Here is the example of Carrier as a participant in the Relational Attribute Process.

Table 4.50: An Example of Carrier Found in the Articles #1

Kim Jong Nam	Was	,if anything	A minor irritation	To regime
Carrier	Pr:rela:attrb:inten	Circ:cont	Attribute	Circ:cause:behalf

The Carrier on the process above “Kim Jong Nam” clearly stated Kim Jong Nam as Carrier.

Table 4.51: An Example of Carrier Found in the Articles #2

He	Had	[[22b]]
Carrier	Pr:attrb:possession	Attribute

The Carrier on the process above “He” refers to Kim Jong Nam as Carrier.

2.16 Attribute

Attribute occurs 43 times (3.26%) in the articles about kim Jong Nam murder.

Here is the example of Attribute as a participant in the Relational Attribute Process.

Table 4.52: An Example of Relational Process Found in the text #1

The circumstances of his death	Are	Hazy
Carrier	Pr:rela:attrb:inten	Attribute

2.17 Existent

Existent can be phenomenon of any kind. Existent occurs once (0.08%) in the articles about Kim Jong Nam murder. Here is the example of Existent as a participant in the Existential Process.

Table 4.53: An Example of Existential Process Found in the text #5

There	Were	Three other people [[8b]]
	Pr:existential	Existent

3. Circumstantial Elements

There are 482 Circumstances found in this research. Based on the research question, the Circumstances Element characterized in the articles were extent, Location, Manner, Cause, Matter, Role, Accompaniment, Contingency and Angle

3.1 Extent

Extent construes the extent of the unfolding of the process in space-time: the distance in space over which the purpose unfolds or the duration in time during which the process unfolds. Extent occurs 21 times (4.35%) in the articles about Kim Jong Nam murder. Here is the example of Circumstantial Elements of Extent in the Transitivity analysis.

4.54: Circumstantial Extent in the text #5

He	Expected	Autopsy results	To be released	Within days
Senser	Pr:mental:cog	phenomenon	Pr:material	Circ:extent

3.2 Location

There are 382 Circumstantial Element of Location and it has the highest frequency of occurrence in the articles. Circumstantial Elements of Location characterize into Spatial and temporal Spatial refers to place where the process happens and temporal refers into time where the process happens. Spatial occurs 122 times (25.31%) and temporal occurs 110 times (22.82%). Here is the example Circumstantial Elements of Spatial and Temporal in the articles about Kim Jong Nam murder.

Table 4.55: Circumstantial Elements of Location in the text #1

Kim Jong Nam, the North Korean ruler's outcast half-brother,	apparently	Was poisoned	At an airport in Kuala Lumpur
Goal	Circ:manner:qual	Pr:material	Circ:loc:spat

Table 4.56: Circumstantial Elements of Temporal in the text #1

The men	Had arrived	In Malaysia	On different days beginning Jan. 31, [[5b]]
Actor	Pr:material	Circ:loc:spat	Circ:loc:temp

3.3 Manner

The Circumstantial Element of Manner construes the way in which the process is actualized. Manner comprises four subcategories: Means, Quality, Comparison, and Degree. Means occurs 20 times (4.14%), Quality occurs 19 (3.94%), Degree occurs 43 times (8.92%) and Comparison never occurs in the articles about Kim Jong Nam Murder. Here is the example of Circumstantial Element of Manner.

4.57: Circumstantial Element of Manner: Means in the text #5

watching	This brutal, reckless incident	With serious concern
Pr: behavioral	Range	Circ:manner: means

4.58: Circumstantial Element of Manner: Quality in the text #7

If	washing	Their hands	Quickly [[5c]]
Circ:cont	Pr:material	Goal	Circ:manner:deg

4.59: Circumstantial Element of Manner: Degree in the text #7

and	Quickly	Washing	Their hands
	Circ:manner:qual	Pr:material	Goal

3.4 Cause

The circumstantial element of Cause construes the reason why the process is actualized. Cause divides into three subtypes as Reason, Purpose and Behalf. Reason occurs 8 times (1.65%), Purpose occurs 37 times (7.68%), and Behalf occurs 10 times (2.07%) in the articles about Kim Jong Nam murder.. Here I the example of Circumstantial Elements of Cause.

4.60: Circumstantial Elements of Manner: Reason in the text #10

and	deported	Because [[4c]]
	Pr:material	Circ:cause:reas

4.61: Circumstantial Element of Manner: Purpose in the text #1

and	The country intelligence agency	Could not	immediately	Be reached	For comment
	Actor	Pr:mat	Circ:manner:deg	Goal	Circ:cause:purp

4.62: Circumstantial Element of Manner: Behalf in the text #1

Kim Jong Nam	was	,if anything	A minor irritation	To regime
Carrier	Pr:rela:attrb:inten	Circ:cont	Attribute	Circ:cause:behalf

3.5 Matter

Matter tells about what or with reference to what and is probed by what about?. Matter occurs 32 times (6.64%) in the articles about Kim Jong Nam murder. Here is the example Circumstantial Element of Matter.

4.63: Circumstantial Element of Matter in the text #1

Malaysian police	Suspect	Foul play	In the death of Kim
Senser	Pr:mental:cognitive	Phenomenon	Circ:matter

3.6 Role

Role tells about be and become. Role occurs 8 times (1.65%) in the articles about Kim Jong Nam murder. Here is the example of Circumstantial Element Of Role.

4.64: Circumstantial Element of Role in the text #5

who	is believed	to be a boyfriend of the Indonesian woman
	Pr:material	Circ:role

3.7 Accompaniment

Accompaniment is a form of joint participant in the process and represents the meanings and, or, not as circumstantial; it corresponds to the interrogatives and who/what else?, but not who/what. Accompaniment occurs 20 times (4.15%) in the articles about Kim Jong Nam murder. Here is the example of Circumstantial Element of Accompaniment.

4.65: Circumstantial Element of Accompaniment in the text #5

We,	Together with the international community	Are	Closely	[[31d]]
Actor	Circ: accomp	Pr: mat	Circ:manner:deg	Goal

3.8 Contingency

Circumstance of Contingency specify on an element on which the actualized of the process depends on what. Contingency occurs 27 times (5.60%) in the article about Kim Jong Nam murder. Here is the example of Circumstantial Element of Contingency.

4.66: Circumstantial Element of Contingency in the text #1

Kim Jong Nam	was	,if anything	A minor irritation	To regime
Carrier	Pr:rela:attrb:inten	Circ:cont	Attribute	Circ:cause:behalf

3.9 Angle

Angle is related either to the Sayer of a Verbal clause. It expressed by complex preposition such as according to and in the words of. Angle occurs 9 times (1.87%) in the articles about Kim Jong Nam murder. Here is the example of Circumstantial Elements Of Angle.

4.67: Circumstantial Element of Angle in the text #2

According to Wu Qiang, a political scientist formerly with Beijing's Tsinghua University,	The older Kim's passing	Will not	In itself [[54a]]
Circ:angle	Actor	Pr:mat	Goal

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

1. Conclusions

This study has answered the research questions stated in the earliest chapter and it can be concluded that:

1.1 The characterized Process Type of the English text in the news articles about Kim Jong Nam murder issued by Time.com on 14th February until 3rd March 2017 is Material Process. There are 812 Process in the articles and Material Process mentioned more than half of the total Process Type. It mentioned 503 times and take 61.94% of the total Process Type.

1.2 The characterized Participant Functions of the English text in the news articles about Kim Jong Nam murder issued by Time.com on 14th February until 3rd March 2017 is the Participant of Material Process named Actor, Goal, Recipient and Client. There are 1318 Participant Functions in the articles and they are mentioned 701 times and take 31.4% of the total Participant.

The highest characters occur as Actor is suspects of Kim Jong Nam murder.

The suspect is one North Korean man, one Malaysian man, one Indonesian woman and one Vietnamese woman. The suspect is used many varieties name in the articles such as Innocent women, suspects, four suspects, two men, two women, both of the women, Vietnamese woman, Indonesian woman, Malaysian man, and North Korean man

The highest character occurs as Goal is Kim Jong Nam. It can understand because the articles about Kim Jong Nam murder. Beside as the most occurrence as Goal Kim Jong Nam also has high occurrence as sayer, Token and Carrier.

- 1.3 The characterized Circumstantial Elements of the English text in the news articles about Kim Jong Nam murder issued by Time.com on 14th February until 3rd March 2017 is the Circumstantial Element of Location which is characterized into Spatial and Temporal. There are 486 Circumstantial Element in the articles. The Circumstantial Elements of Location Spatial mentioned 12 times and Temporal 110 times. The highest place occurs in the Circumstantial Elements of Place is Kuala Lumpur airport. Kuala Lumpur airport is the place where Kim Jong Nam murder takes place. The Circumstantial Element of Place and The Circumstantial Elements of Time exceed almost half of the total Circumstances, which is 48.13%.

2. Suggestions

After concluding the study, the researcher gives suggestions as follow:

- 2.1 This thesis focuses on transitivity system which is realization of Ideational meaning. So, it is suggested for other researchers to do the other analysis through other metafunctions, which are Interpersonal meanings and Textual meanings.

2.2 The data on the thesis is written data. So, it is suggested for the other researchers to do it on spoken data as well, such as political speech and interviews.

2.3 This thesis only focuses on analyze Transitivity system in the text. So, it is suggested for other researcher to involve the other variable such as Ideology analysis and describe the content of the text.



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